

1912 Dates J-BK

1861

(1806-1872) BENITO PABLO JUÁREZ

President of Mexico. Born in OAJACA.
Was governor of the state of OAJACA (1847-1852). Sec of the interior and chief justice (1857). President (1858). A civil war, which completely exhausted the treasury, at once broke out. In 1861 the president's suspension of payment of public debt led to an expedition to Mexico in which England, France, and Spain

took part. The result was that MAXIMILIAN
of AUSTRIA, became emperor of Mexico
(Maximilian was shot 1867). Juarez
then regained and held the presidency
till his death.

1861

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(1833-1893) Manuel Gonzalez

Mexican soldier and president.

Fought against the European
invaders in 1861, and became

Bugadia general in 1867. He

was Sec of War under DIAZ (1878)

and became President (1880). In 1884

he resigned in favor of DIAZ and

afterwards became governor of GUANAJUATO

1861

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(1813-1894) Samuel JORDAN KIRKWOOD

An American political leader and
cabinet officer. Born in Hartford Co. Ind.
and settled in Iowa in 1855. State
Senator (1856). Gov of Iowa (1859 and
1861). An official "war governor."
U.S. Senator to succeed James Harlan
(1866). Third time Gov. of Iowa (1875)
U.S. Senator (1877-1881). Sec of Interior
under Garfield (1881-1882)

1861-1865

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American Civil War

Northern States vs. Southern States

The fear of eleven Southern states that the right to keep slaves was in jeopardy caused them to secede from the Union with other states; a movement not countenanced in the North.

Slavery was abolished and the integrity of the Union was preserved.

1861

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(1815-1868) Howell Cobb

American statesman. Born in Georgia.
Represented Georgia in Congress and
was elected Speaker of the House in 1849.

Was Governor of Ga. and secretary of
the treasury under Buchanan.

Resigned in secession of Georgia.
Was President of the Confederate Congress
and a major general in the
Southern Army.

Oct. 29-Nov 7, 1861

1912 Dates J-BK

PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION (S.C.)

On Oct. 29, 1861, a Union force consisting of 75 ships - of-war and 10,000 men commanded by Commodore Samuel F. DuPont and General Thomas Sherman set sail for Port Royal, S.C. They arrived on Nov 3, and on 7th were ready for action. The Confederates occupied a strong position with forts on each side of the BROAD R., at its mouth, and a

fleet in the harbor. After a battle of 4 hours,
the Confederates fled, leaving 43 guns in
the hands of the victors. The fortifications were
afterwards used as a center for Federal
naval operations.

1861

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(1798-1879) John Adams DIX

American statesman & soldier. Born at BOSCAWEN, N.H. Served through the War of 1812. Was prominent member of the Albany Regency, member of the Assembly of New York (1842). U.S. Senator (1845-1849). Sec. of Treas. under Buchanan (Jan to Mar 1861). Major General of volunteers (1861). Minister to France (1866-1869). Governor of N.Y. (1873-1875)

1861

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Richmond adopted the Act
of Secession.

It was Capital of the
Confederacy (1861-1865)

1861

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(1815-1882) William Dennison

An American politician. "War Governor" of Ohio. Born in Cincinnati. Governor of Ohio (1860-1864). At one time when 11,000 troops were called for, Gov.

Dennison raised over 30,000. From 1864 until 1866 he was postmaster general in the cabinets of Lincoln and Johnson. One of the earliest of prominent politicians to join the Republican Party and was

chairman of the Republican National
Convention in 1864

July 11, 1861

1912 Dates J-BK

RICH MOUNTAIN

Upon the secession of Virginia, Maj Gen
Geo. B. McClelland at once called for
Union volunteers in West Virginia
and in command of about 30,000 men
began his campaign against the
Confederates. After several skirmishes
the Confederates came to a stand at the
foot of Rich Mtn, in Randolph Co.
West Virginia and on July 11, 1861 they

completely routed by Rosecrans with a
loss of about 440 men. The Union lost
46 men.

Oct 1861

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STRASSBURG, Capital of Alsace

Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace, was captured by the French, from Aug. 14 to Sept 27, 1870, during the Franco-German War, it was besieged by Von Werder and finally capitulated after great damage to the city. By the Treaty of peace which followed the war, Alsace was retained by the Germans.